

The Week

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Next Week P. M. Williams on American politics...



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Fudging dual support

The Merrison report on the dual support system, under which in principle at any rate universities receive a block grant for both teaching and research...

for a new beginning is much stronger. There is a strong case for the disengagement of the resources provided for teaching from those provided for research...

Phoney war over academic pay

Ever since the University Grants Committee announced its cuts last year, the higher education world has been waiting for the crunch to come over academic jobs...

examination marks will not be undertaken lightly and are not the most devastating of sanctions. Even the ultimatum weapon of the strike will only be used as a tactic which will only serve the savings demanded by an alternative route...

No case for cash limits

Whatever the arguments for student loans, there are none to be found for imposing a cash limit on grants. When Sir Keith Joseph warned last week that cash limits might be necessary...

At the very time that ministers are said to be attracted to the Canadian system, there are signs that the Canadian government is actively considering yielding to student pressure and lifting the balance away from loans...

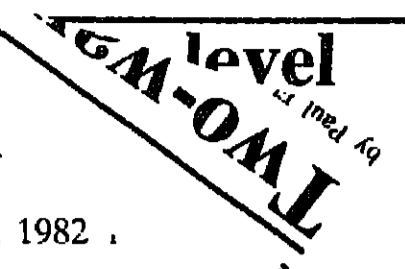
Laurie Taylor



Daddy, tell me a fairy story. What sort of story, my darling? A fairy story about where you work - about the yeweniversity. Well, where shall I begin...

The Times Higher Education Supplement

May 7, 1982



David Steel takes the chair

Universities have their part to play in the search for greater understanding of mankind's strength and weakness. Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, said this week after being installed as Edinburgh University's first rector...

Table with 2 columns: P M Williams on America, 14; W H Walsh on Kant, 19; Leverhulme seminar on teaching, 8; Science fiction grows up, 12

University union aims to close pay gap with 14% claim

University academics will try to claw back their pay differential with polytechnic and college lecturers when negotiations on their 1982 claim open next week...

NAB considers closure of unpopular college courses

Other polytechnics with nine or more such courses are Huddersfield, Teesside and Trent. But Dr George Tolley, principal of Sheffield City Polytechnic, said some of the statistics contained in the survey were "not worth the paper they were written on..."

Change statutes and cut staff, Sir Keith tells v-cs

Education Secretary Sir Keith Joseph has told the vice chancellors of five universities to amend their statutes if they are legally unable to dismiss staff. He will ensure their proposals are given "speedy" consideration in the Privy Council...

Research hit, says survey

The University Grants Committee was wrong to expect cuts in university social studies departments would lead to improved student-staff ratios and more opportunity for research, a survey by The THES shows...

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NUPE wants extra cash split

by David Jobbins

Academics stand to lose three-quarters of their earnings from consultancy and other outside work under a scheme to be discussed by university manual workers later this month.

They would have to declare all outside work to university councils, which would be able to veto external employment. Under the scheme lecturers are permitted to undertake work outside the university, 75 per cent of their earnings would be pooled "for the benefit of all staff."

Among other changes to lecturers' contracts put forward in a declaration of principles to be discussed at the National Union of Public Employees conference in Scarborough

later this month, a minimum working week of 30 hours would be imposed. The principles, which includes a call for the abolition of the University Grants Committee, convocations and honorary degrees, has been put forward by NUPE's Leeds University branch for discussion at the university's section conference.

The branch wants its scheme to form the basis of discussions within the labour movement designed to bring about a policy of "responsible democracy" for the universities.

On internal reform, it wants abolition of membership of university bodies through cooption, money donations and Crown or company representations.

Courts, councils and senates

should be made up of campus union representatives, all of whom should be employed at the university and be elected by union members within their section - academic, clerical, technical and manual.

Each group would be represented in proportion to their numerical strength on the workforce, while student representation would remain at the same level.

The section is also to discuss a call from its Sussex University branch for wage claims to be coordinated with the other campus unions to narrow the gap between academic and manual workers' earnings. The ultimate aim is for differential to be narrowed to a ratio of not more than 3:2.

Group calls for regional control of universities

by Charlotte Barry

A network of regional education authorities should take over the control of all universities, polytechnics and colleges, the chairman of the radical Campaign for Higher Education told its conference in London this week.

Mr Michael Rustin, head of the sociology department at North-East London Polytechnic, said these regional bodies would determine the structure of institutions, spending on different sectors and levels, student numbers and research fundings.

This form of control, subject to national policy and funding, would lead to more efficient allocation of resources, the growth of strategies for universal access to higher education, less dominance by major national institutions and the development of more cultural diversity.

Mr Rustin's paper *Post-18 Education for all: a strategy for comprehensive tertiary education* opened the campaign's second conference since it was set up last autumn. Other speakers were Mr Philip Whitehead MP, Professor Margaret Stacey of Warwick University, and Mr Gerry Fowler, director designate of North-East London Polytechnic.

He attacked the expansion of higher education for allowing the continuing domination of an academic elite which advocated full-time degree courses for recent school leavers. The main beneficiaries were those already relatively privileged, and this was economically, socially and humanly disastrous.

"The commitment to enlarge opportunities at 18, rather than make comprehensive provision at 16, had the effect of allocating resources to the less able children of the middle class, rather than the majority of working-class children," he said.

In addition, while innovations like the Open University had a radical recruitment policy, course content and teaching methods, it had also reinforced the idea that degree courses should dominate higher education.

Tribunal's ruling may be ignored

by Olga Wojtas
Scottish Correspondent

An industrial tribunal has ordered Dundee University to reinstate a scientific officer who was found at a previous hearing to have been unfairly dismissed.

But there are fears that the university will ignore the ruling and offer Mrs Elizabeth Dick, a member of a research team in Dundee's anatomy department, compensation instead of her job.

The case is being seen as one of the first compulsory redundancies. Although Mrs Dick worked part time she had a permanent contract. The university agreed at the tribunal's first hearing in January that it had prepared for the University Grants Committee cuts by seeking redundancies among part-time, temporary staff, and the tribunal ruled that Mrs Dick had also suffered indirect sex discrimination since the majority of part-time employees were women.



Professor John Maynard Smith, professor of biology at the University of Sussex, has been elected foreign associate of the American Academy of Sciences. Professor Smith, Fellow of the Royal Society, was the founding dean of the school of biological sciences at Sussex. He is well-known for his work on Darwin and evolution.

Second attempt to raise fees for Oxford overseas students

Overses students at Oxford were asked to agree that all overseas students should be charged fees above the recommended minimum levels next year, even though a similar proposal was resoundingly thrown out last year.

The council accepts that it does wish to object to the decree a lengthy delay would follow before the matter was resolved. It proposes that if further debate is required, normal procedures should be "expedited" and a debate held on May 18 in a congregation.

Last year a motion to charge £600 above the UGC minima was both contested by many leading academics including Professor Michael Dummett, professor of philosophy, and Dr Anthony Kenny, master of Balliol College. Both are currently abroad.

Bristol University is also reviewing its charges for overseas students. A proposal for higher charges was defeated at Aston, Cambridge has again decided to charge above the minima, with arts students paying £2,900, science students £4,000 and medical students £7,000, next year.

The University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology is to reduce higher fees charged to overseas students admitted last year. UMIST decided this year not to charge above minimum levels and felt it could not discriminate against existing students.

Professor Robert Haszeldine, principal of UMIST, said the more would cost the institution about £250,000.

North American news



Elections American-style: students are encouraged to take a greater part to further their interests.

The call is 'Vote, vote, vote'

from Deborah Kasov

WASHINGTON American college and university students, facing the possibility of cuts in federal funding for loans and other education programmes, are beginning to exercise their political muscles.

Both COPUS, the Coalition of Independent College and University Students, and USSA, the United States Student Association, which represents students at public and private graduate and undergraduate schools, have begun organizing efforts aimed at the 1982 congressional elections.

Miss Miriam Rosenberg, national director of COPUS, said: "Students have recently become involved in politics through lobbying for student financial aid. In the long run, however, students must realize their great potential for electoral power - they must vote."



Mr Paul Simon: campus support.

The 1982 congressional elections are also receiving the attention of the national student political action committee, a PAC associated with the USSA student lobby group. Efforts are under way to analyse 101 voting districts across the nation in which the number of students is larger than the margin of victory in the last district election, according to Mr Edward Hanley, a USSA spokesperson.

"In 1980, Representative Paul Simon of Illinois (chairman of the House Post-secondary Education Subcommittee) won reelection by approximately 2,200 votes and there are 35,000 students in his district," Mr Hanley said.

"Most of those students attend Southern Illinois University and because he has been a strong supporter of student-related issues, we will work with the students on campus to make sure he wins."

"Voting drives are important because in the past the number of students who register has been larger than the number who actually got out on voting day," Mr Hanley said.

Both COPUS and USSA spokespersons emphasize that the student PACs "will not engage" in "negative" campaigns which target candidates for defeat, but instead will rely on student volunteer power to lead support to those candidates who have shown support for education issues in the face of budget cutting pressures.

Several members of Congress who hold key positions on education committees have already lauded the student organizing efforts. Representative Simon, the Democrat from Illinois, said: "There is no message more powerful than a vote."

Mr Bok was expected to announce his decision late last year but instead set a deadline of March 15, 1984 for his ruling. This will allow, he said, for a thorough examination of the sociology department's needs and priorities. Meanwhile, Mr Rosovsky has appointed a special commission to advise the sociology department on hiring.

In recent developments, the department has forwarded the names of four candidates to the president's office for tenure appointments. One is Nan-y Tuma, a tenured professor at Stanford, who, if appointed, would become the department's first tenured woman.

There are currently 16 tenured women and 337 tenured men at Harvard. Sociology is one of 13 departments in which an affirmative action report commissioned by the teaching staff last year said the number of women with tenures did not adequately reflect the available pool of qualified candidates.

In one other recent development, a coalition of women sociologists, with a national membership said to exceed 1,500, has filed a charge of gender discrimination against the university, singling out the sociology department and the Skocpol affair, with the federal equal employment opportunity commission.

Peter Davy,
North American Editor,
The Times Higher Education
Supplement,
National Press Building,
Room 541,
Washington DC 20045.
Telephone: (202) 638 6765

Student enrolments up but jobs, pay rises and new projects come down

Sally Reed reports from Chicago in the first of a series on the regional effects of the Reagan budget cuts

Public institutions of higher education in Illinois, already bracing themselves for the impact of proposed federal cutbacks in student financial aid, must now also eliminate up to 1,000 staff positions, freeze hiring, deny salary increases to faculty, raise tuition fees, and cut popular new programmes as a result of the proposed 1983 Illinois budget.

Illinois state tax revenues are down owing to the recession and a poor economy. Governor James Thompson cut the increase in state spending for the 1983 fiscal year in an attempt to balance the state budget. His recommendations for higher education for 1983 includes \$1,210.5m from all state revenue sources, which is actually an increase of 1.4 per cent over 1982 appropriations.

But this amount is far less than the minimum recommended by the Illinois Board of Higher Education, the official state agency charged with coordinating and planning the state's higher education system. The proposed budget does not make a share of the state general revenue salaries, utilities and maintenance costs, or the development of new programmes.

According to a recent report, *The Impact of the Proposed State Budget* prepared by the University of Illinois, the largest of the ten state-supported universities, education will receive a smaller slice of the state tax revenue pie than in previous years. And this reduction comes at a time when universities here and when educators have turned to the state government for support to compensate for cuts from the Reagan administration in Washington.

As the University of Illinois report points out, the proposed state of Illinois budget decreases state support for education by \$53.5m from current levels while it increases support for all other agencies by \$164.2m. General revenue or will tax monies for higher education will decrease by \$18m or 1.8 per cent. This is part of a long-term trend that has meant that higher education's share of the state general revenue funds will have decreased from 20 per cent in 1970 to 12 per cent by 1983.

Thus, the University of Illinois, with 64,794 students last year on three campuses, faces an \$8m deficit for the 1983 fiscal year in spite of a 32 per cent tuition rise over the past two years and the scheduled elimination of 350 staff positions by the end of June.

Students and faculty may bear the brunt of the decrease in state aid, according to the impact study. Tuition fees at the University of Illinois will have increased from \$682 in 1980 to \$902 next autumn. While the proposed budget makes no provisions for salary increases, university non-academic employees salaries lag 10 to 20 per cent behind those of their counterparts elsewhere in state government. Faculty compensation ranks eighth among the other big ten institutions in the Midwest.

In addition, although the university's library facilities rank third in the nation by Harvard and Yale, there are no provisions for the increases in library books or other supplies and equipment.

Other state higher education institutions report similar problems.

Although the 50 private colleges and universities in the state are not directly affected by state aid, they depend on the state for scholarships and grant aid for students which was also cut in the proposed state budget. In addition, it is expected that 98,000 Illinois undergraduate students will lose \$72m in federal financial aid under the Reagan administration's proposed budget. Nearly 70 per cent of the state graduate and professional students will lose guaranteed student loans which will be "catastrophic" to state and private institutions, according to Clarence Steeg, dean of the graduate school of Northwestern University in Evanston.

"State appropriations can't fill the gap left by the federal government," said Eugenia Chapman, a member of the Illinois House of Representatives. "At a time when Illinois legislators would like to fill the gap left by these federal cuts they are less able to do so because there is less state revenue."

Hearings on the proposed Illinois budget begin this week in Springfield and may continue until June 30. But while the picture for higher education in Illinois may change, few observers expect it to brighten.

How medical schools are exploited by the politicos

Tough, insensitive and politically-minded people are able to exploit medical schools because the system inhibits potential "genuine" leaders. This is the conclusion of an article on leadership in medical schools and universities, by Roy McCulloch, of the University of Singapore, in the latest *Oxford Review of Education*.

In his paper, which defines the major leadership problems which exist in most medical schools, and some other tertiary institutions, he identifies the "degeneration" syndrome. He says there are four signs of this: organizational conflicts, role conflict, part-time effectiveness, and resistance to organizational change.

There is a traditional schism between the administration and the faculty and this schism appears to be widening in those countries where government funding of universities has been severely curtailed, and university staffing correspondingly restricted, although the reasons for the widening of the schism do not rest entirely upon arguments of efficiency and effectiveness.

He says that conflict is not always evil and is sometimes symptomatic of the need for reorganization of the institution.

Ambiguity about roles can affect performance. A medical educator might be the bureaucratic administrator, directing clinical staff for part of the day, a creative research worker, a supervisor of students, a democratic leader of a creative group, and a university politician jockeying for power and resources.

Lack of awareness of role changes could lead to confusion over task, authority, and power. Mr McCulloch also researches suggesting that the ambiguous status which results from the confusion of roles "presents the role incumbent with a built-in invitation to either succumb to emerging administrative routine, or to use personal manipulation, and truculence to achieve his goals."

The first destroys the possibility of creative leadership, he writes, while the second enhances politicization of universities. He also comments that academics may have multiple part-time jobs for which they have received some training, except for that as administrator.

Race inquiry goes ahead

A wide-ranging investigation designed to improve vocational training opportunities for ethnic minorities, part of a major European project organized by the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP), got under way last week with a meeting in London.

The UK part of the project is being conducted by Dr Malcolm Cross and Ms Juliet Edmonds of the Aston Unit on Ethnic Relations at Aston University. They intend to publish a report of their findings by the end of this year.

The centre believes that the recent Scarman Report on disturbances in Britain and the recent proposals to upgrade and reform the Youth Opportunities Programme make it a propitious moment for an investigation of educational and employment initiatives which might lessen racial disadvantage.

The project will include training schemes for immigrant and ethnic minority groups over the age of 15, provided by both statutory and voluntary bodies, by industry and trades unions and by others such as community groups.

Training schemes will include programmes designed to provide basic skills such as language, foundation courses, apprenticeships, training designed to provide equal opportunities, retraining and training for trainers-schemes.

The project has four central aims. One is to investigate the range of vocational training opportunities available for minorities and look at examples of good practice. From this it is hoped to draw up a list of training opportunities for the community as a whole.

Another aim is to establish links between providers of such training to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas and create a permanent body of specialists.

Among the bodies advising the project are representatives of the Commission for Racial Equality, Youthaid, the Manpower Services Commission, the Department of Employment and the TUC.

MacCabe launches visual media course

A new degree in film and television studies is to be offered jointly by the universities of Glasgow and Strathclyde, Professor Colin MacCabe at Strathclyde, revealed last week.

In an inaugural lecture on English studies, Professor MacCabe argued that the central role of universities was being challenged by the visual media. Films and television should be studied alongside English literature, he said.

Professor MacCabe also touched on the structuralist row at Cambridge where he was not given a permanent post last year. He attacked the narrow view of literature adopted by F. R. Leavis and his followers, and said he had learned much from structuralist techniques in reading literature.

He said he had been attracted to Scotland by the country's tradition to collaborative approaches to work.

BOOKS

PHILOSOPHY Medieval logic

The Cambridge History of Later Medieval Philosophy...

The contrast between the second and last volume of the Cambridge History of Medieval Philosophy...

The Cambridge History of Later Medieval Philosophy had eight contributors...

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Faith and Reason

Richard Swinburne

'The task that he has set himself has been completed with immense power and elegance. Swinburne (like Hume) will surely be quoted as long as English-speaking philosophers think about the question of God.'

What is Existence?

C.J.F. Williams

In this book, the author defends and explores Frege's insight that existence is a second-level concept. This central insight, which lies at the heart of the logic of quantification, is defended in relation to a great variety of problems and prima facie objections.

There is much to be said for this different perspective. Topics which in the standard approach are disregarded or confined to the margins are here met full on. That applies particularly to the sections on logic, metaphysics and epistemology and natural philosophy.



Wittgenstein

comparatively long lifespan, which makes for completeness. Not all the contributors are so fortunate; and one of the defects of the volume is the number of short sub-chapters, especially when the fourth-century is reached, for the very reason that the trail often runs out then. It is unavoidable that it also makes for disjointedness, through no fault of the contributors.

Away from the logical chapters the book is more variable. That again is partly from the choice of topics and partly from the book's Aristotelian perspective. There is the same tendency to overlapping, especially in the sections on metaphysics and epistemology, and philosophy of mind and action.

Gordon Leff is professor of history at the University of York.

Following in his Tractatus

Paraphrases on the Philosophy of Wittgenstein edited by Irving Block Blackwell, £15.00. ISBN 0 631 19550 5

One of the most striking features of philosophy during the last three decades has been the growth of interest in the writings of Wittgenstein, an interest which has been almost exclusively caused by the continuing posthumous publication of his work.

collection is the Tractatus, which attracts five papers, three dealing with the work's semantics (by John McGinness, P. M. S. Hacker, Erik Stenius), one with the nature of elementary propositions (by John Pears), and one with the theory of truth (by Hilary Putnam). Other contributors deal with Wittgenstein's views on religion (D. Z. Phillips), aesthetics (Paul Ziff), on the philosophy of mind (Anthony Kenny and Saul Kripke), and on the philosophy of a theory of language (D. E. Anscombe and Peter White). The papers by Kenneth Blackwell, Michael Dummett, and Wolfgang Steiner's relations with Russell and Frege respectively. Finally, G. E. Hughes discusses the relatively little-known topic of Wittgenstein's comments, as reported by G. E. Hughes on Frazer's treatment of the Balaclava fire festivals. The two major areas Wittgenstein's thought that are covered at all are his later epistemology, especially as expressed in Certainty, and his philosophy of mathematics.

The papers are mostly of a standard, especially those which deal with the Tractatus, but amongst the most interesting contributions to the collection, as well as by far the longest, is the essay by John Pears. Pears argues that Wittgenstein's argument against the possibility of private language, which has been supposed to begin at section 243 of Philosophical Investigations, is essentially already completed by section 243. What follows is simply the application to a particular case of an argument which concerned quite generally with the understanding of a word and the consequent use of it.

Why are philosophers of science so obsessed with these philosophical issues, apart from the obvious reason of their intrinsic fascination? To answer this we need to situate contemporary philosophy of science, and this can be done by taking up a point suggested by Putnam in Scientific Explanation. Logical positivism can be understood as an attempt to extend the methods of the logical sciences into the empirical or positive sciences by discovering an inductive logic for empirical science in the image of deductive logic.

Andrew Belsey is lecturer in philosophy at the University of Cardiff.

BOOKS PHILOSOPHY

Beyond logical positivism

The Rationality of Science by W. H. Newton-Smith. Routledge and Kegan Paul, £9.95 and £5.95. ISBN 0 7100 0870 8 and 0913 5 Scientific Explanation edited by A. F. Heath Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £7.95. ISBN 0 19 858214 5

Once upon a time philosophers of science were concerned with science. Now they are concerned with other philosophers of science. So there has been a succession of books demythologizing the quadruple pantheon of Popper, Kuhn, Feyerabend and Lakatos; and Newton-Smith has now added another.

Let me say at once that it is bold, thorough and challenging. I also believe that it is largely correct in its conclusions, although they are not all that original. Much of what Newton-Smith says about the historical nature of scientific method can be found in the work of Buchdahl, who is not mentioned. Nevertheless, what Newton-Smith says about truth, meaning, rationality and progress is consistently ingenious and interesting.

Andrew Belsey

Process of discovery

The Social Basis of Scientific Discoveries by Augustine Brannigan Cambridge University Press, £12.50 and £4.95. ISBN 0 521 23695 9 and 28163 6

Augustine Brannigan is convinced, quite rightly as many philosophers, historians and sociologists would agree, that a soundly based interpretation of the process of scientific discovery is an essential prerequisite for an understanding of science. In his book, he examines the major theories proposed over the past three decades to account for scientific discovery and then develops his own thesis as a new alternative view of the process.

He starts out by examining the existing forms of explanation employed to account for scientific discovery. These he divides into two basic categories, one group comprising what he terms "mentalistic" theories which aim to provide an account of the thought processes in the mind of the discoverer; and a second group, which aims to account for discovery in terms of patterns of cultural development.

meaning variance. With commensurability vindicated the "thesis of verisimilitude" can be asserted. This is justified by moving from the fact of the increasing predictive and manipulative success of science to the most plausible explanation of the fact - that science (though its theories are always false) has moved and is moving towards the truth. The result for Newton-Smith is both a realist and a rationalist account of science. In some quarters these conclusions will be controversial but Newton-Smith by his intense arguments has decidedly moved the discussion along. However, he might do better to avoid the word "induction" altogether as it brings with it too much unwanted baggage. And unlike him I do not regard observational success as the "ultimate test". He sees scientific method as a historically-variable, non-algorithmic collection of theory-appraisers "that ought to guide us before the final results are in". But they never are in: observational success is not ultimate but is just another item in the collection.

Scientific Explanation is the not-totally-appropriate title of a collection drawn from Herbert Spencer lectures given at Oxford. As one would expect, given such an origin, the authors have produced a lively history of papers on issues in the history of philosophy of science. Hilary Putnam, who is highly praised by Newton-Smith, here tackles some of the same issues in a paper which is both short and sweet. In a decidedly informal style Putnam constructs a philosophy of science which is both patulous and imbricated, and which shows just how far the subject has come since those distant days when logical positivism still reigned.

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Forthcoming: In December the Johns Hopkins University Press will publish the third and final volume of Susanne K. Langer's MIND: AN ESSAY ON HUMAN FEELING. Further details will be announced in the THES on publication.

UNIVERSITY PRESS OF NEW ENGLAND NEW STUDIES IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF JOHN DEWEY

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PLYMOUTH POLYTECHNIC Plymouth Business School HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT OF MANAGEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, STATISTICS & COMPUTING LECTURER II MATHEMATICS

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC LONDON POLYTECHNIC NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE POLYTECHNIC

ULSTER POLYTECHNIC FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY LECTURER 2/ SENIOR LECTURER IN MICROELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DESIGN

Polytechnics continued

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC Faculty of Science Department of Mathematics and Computer Studies PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN COMPUTER STUDIES

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL NEW COLLEGE DURHAM FACULTY OF EDUCATION Temporary Lecturer II in Science Education

BRIGHTON POLYTECHNIC TELESOFTWARE AND EDUCATION PRIMARY PROJECT RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Middlesex Polytechnic LECTURER IN ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

LONDON COLLEGE OF PRINTING DEPARTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHY PRINCIPAL LECTURER

OXFORD POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE PART-TIME VICE-CHANCELLOR

DUNCAN OF JORDANSTONE COLLEGE OF ART

Following academic restructuring, applications are invited for the undernoted full-time lectureship posts within the salary range £8,864-£11,985 per annum (under review).

LONDON COLLEGE OF PRINTING DEPARTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHY PRINCIPAL LECTURER

BRIGHTON POLYTECHNIC TELESOFTWARE AND EDUCATION PRIMARY PROJECT RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Middlesex Polytechnic LECTURER IN ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

LONDON COLLEGE OF PRINTING DEPARTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHY PRINCIPAL LECTURER

OXFORD POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE PART-TIME VICE-CHANCELLOR

Colleges of Further Education

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LONDON COLLEGE OF PRINTING DEPARTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHY PRINCIPAL LECTURER

OXFORD POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE PART-TIME VICE-CHANCELLOR

Handwritten note: Please see p. 15

Fellows Personal

Holidays and Accommodation

Colleges of Technology

Colleges of Art

Norwich School of Art

WEST LONDON INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION Principal: J E Kane KCSG MED PhD

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRAR

Holidays and Accommodation

Colleges of Technology

Roehampton Institute

